Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph on page 13, lines 7 through 12, as follows:

Transistor M2 transmits data current I_{DATA} from transistor M1 to data line D_m ~~to transistor M1~~ in response to a select signal SE_n from scan line S_n. Transistor M4 coupled between the drain of transistor M1 and the OLED, transmits current I_{OLED} of transistor M1 to the OLED in response to an emit signal EM_n of scan line E_n. The OLED is coupled between transistor M4 and the reference voltage, and emits light corresponding to applied current I_{OLED}.

Please amend the paragraphs beginning on page 13, line 24, through page 15, line 2 as follows:

In interval T2, control signal $CS2_n$ becomes high level to turn off transistor M5, and select signal SE_n becomes low level to turn on transistor M2. Capacitor C2 is floated while charged with voltage, because of turned-off transistor M5. Data current I_{DATA} from transistor M1 ~~data line D_m~~ flows to ~~transistor M1~~ data line D_m because of turned-on transistor M2. Accordingly, the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T2) at transistor M1 is determined corresponding to data current I_{DATA}, and the gate-source voltage V_{GS}(T2) is stored in capacitor C1. Since data current I_{DATA} flows [[~~to~~]] from transistor M1, data current I_{DATA} can be expressed as Equation 3, and the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T2) in interval T2 is given as Equation 4 derived from Equation 3. That is, the gate-source voltage corresponding to data current I_{DATA} is programmed to capacitor C1 of the pixel circuit in interval T2.

Equation 3

$$I_{DATA} = \frac{\beta}{2}(|V_{GS}(T2)| - |V_{TH}|)^2$$

Equation 4

$$|V_{GS}(T2)| = \sqrt{\frac{2I_{DATA}}{\beta}} + |V_{TH}|$$

where β is a constant.

Next, in interval T3, transistors M3 and M2 are turned off in response to high-level control signal $CS1_n$ and select signal SE_n, and transistors M5 and M4 are turned [[~~off~~]] on because of low-level control signal $CS2_n$ and emit signal EM_n. When transistor M5 is turned on, the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T3) at transistor M1 in interval T3 becomes Equation 5 because of coupling of capacitors C1 and C2.

Equation 5

$$|V_{GS}(T3)| = |V_{TH}| + \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}(|V_{GS}(T2)| - |V_{TH}|)$$

where C1 and C2 are respectively the capacitance of capacitors C1 and C2.

Please amend the paragraphs on page 20, lines 1 through 19, as follows:

In interval T2, control signal $CS2_n$ becomes high level to turn off transistor M5, and select SE_n becomes low level to turn on transistor M2. Data current I_{DATA} flows from transistor M1 to data line D_m ~~flows to transistor M1~~ because of turned-on transistor M2, and the gate-source voltage $V_{GS}(T2)$ at transistor M1 becomes as shown in Equation 4. Hence, the voltage V_{C1} at capacitor C1 charging the threshold voltage V_{TH} becomes as shown in Equation 7 because of coupling of capacitors C1 and C2.

Equation 7

$$V_{C1} = |V_{TH}| + \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}(|V_{GS}(T2)| - |V_{TH}|)$$

Next, in interval T3, transistors M3 and M2 are turned off in response to high-level control signal $CS1_n$ and select signal SE_n, and transistors M5 and M4 are turned on because of low-level control signal $CS2_n$ and emit signal EM_n. When transistor M3 is turned off, and transistor M5 is turned on, the voltage V_{C1} at capacitor C1 becomes the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T3) of transistor M1. Therefore, current I_{OLED} flowing [[~~to~~]] from transistor M1 becomes as shown in Equation 8, and current I_{OLED} is supplied to the OLED according to transistor M4 thereby emitting light.

Equation 8

$$I_{OLED} = \frac{\beta}{2}\left\{\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}(|V_{GS}(T2)| - |V_{TH}|)\right\}^2 = \left(\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right)^2 I_{DATA}$$

Please amend the paragraphs beginning on page 22, line 21, through page 23, line 12, as follows:

In interval T2, select signal SE_{n-1} becomes high level to turn off transistor M3, and transistor M7 is turned on because of low-level select signal SE_n to diode-connect transistor M1 and maintain the diode-connected state of transistor M1. Transistor M5 is turned off because of select signal SE_{n-1} to have capacitor C2 be floated while storing the voltage. Transistor M2 is turned on because of select signal SE_n to make data current I_{DATA} from ~~data line D_m~~ transistor M1 flow to ~~transistor M1~~ data line D_m. The gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T2) of transistor M1 is

determined corresponding to data current I_{DATA}, and the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T2) is given as Equation 4 in the same manner of the first embodiment.

Next, in interval T3, select signal SE_n becomes high level to turn off transistors M2 and M7, and transistors M4 and M6 are turned [[~~off~~]] <u>on</u> because of low-level emit signal EM_n. When transistor M6 is turned on, the gate-source voltage V_{GS} (T3) of transistor M1 is given as Equation 5 because of coupling of capacitors C1 and C2 in the like manner of the first embodiment. Therefore, current I_{OLED} shown in Equation 6 is supplied to the OLED because of turned-on transistor M4 to emit light.